

# **Economic Summary**

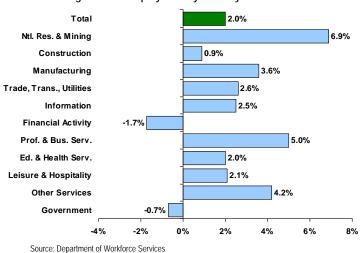


State of Utah Governor Gary R. Herbert

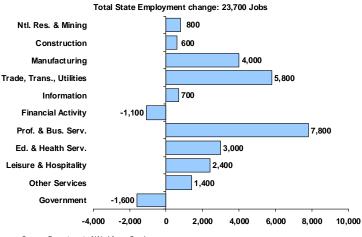
## **Employment**

- Employment Change—Utah's nonagricultural employment increased an estimated 2.0%, or 23,700 jobs, between June 2010 and June 2011. Nationally, employment increased 0.8%, or 1.04 million jobs, from June 2010 to June 2011.
- Unemployment—Utah's unemployment rate was 7.4% during June 2011, down from the June 2010 unemployment rate of 7.7%. The national unemployment rate was 9.2% in June 2011 lower than the June 2010 rate of 9.5%.

#### Percent Change in Utah Employment by Industry: June 2010 to June 2011



### Numerical Change in Utah Employment by Industry: June 2010 to June 2011

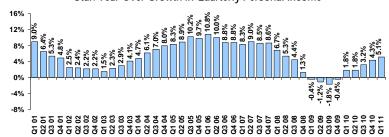


Source: Department of Workforce Services

## Wages and Income

- Total Personal Income—Utah's total personal income reached \$93.8 billion\* in first quarter of 2011. Percent change of 5.1% from first quarter 2010 was 20th in the nation. National change in personal income over the same period was 4.7%.
- Average Annual Pay—Utah's average annual pay grew 1.6% to reach \$38,663 in 2010. Annual pay is forecast to increase 2.1% to \$39,491 in 2011. Average annual pay for the nation in 2010 was \$49,336 and is forecast to be \$50,944 in 2011, increase of 3.3%.

# Utah Year-Over Growth in Quarterly Personal Income



# GDP, CPI, Interest Rates, and Home Prices

- Interest Rates—The 30-year fixed-rate mortgage (FRM) averaged 4.52% for the week ending July 21, 2011 according to Freddie Mac.
- Home Prices—According to the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) House Price Appreciation Ranking, Utah's house prices were down 7.1% in the first quarter of 2011 from first quarter of 2010. This ranks Utah 39th in the nation.
- Foreclosure Rates—At the end of the fourth quarter 2010, 3.3% of all loans were in foreclosure, ranking Utah 28th in the nation.

Indicator	Period	Value	Period	Value	
GDP	Q1-11	1.8%	Q4-10	3.1%	
CPI	Jun-11	3.6%	May-11	3.6%	
CPI-core	Jun-11	1.6%	May-11	1.5%	
Note: CPI-core excludes Food and Energy					

Home Prices: First Quarter 2011 Over First Quarter 2010						
	Moody's An	alytics		FHFA		
	Median Sales		HPI	Purchase-		
	Price	Change	Change	Only Change		
Logan, UT-ID MSA	\$125,760	-4.8%	-4.0%	na		
Ogden-Clearfield, UT MSA	\$135,830	-4.0%	-6.0%	na		
Provo-Orem, UT MSA	\$134,540	-1.9%	-4.2%	na		
Salt Lake City, UT MSA	\$187,860	-7.1%	-5.0%	na		
St. George	\$119,020	-4.8%	-7.0%	na		
Utah	\$147,930	-5.2%	-5.2%	-7.1%		
U.S.	\$163,800	-4.2%	-3.1%	-5.5%		

Note: The median price is for existing single family homes, seasonally adjusted, from Economy.com. Home price data from the FHFA is limited to conventional mortgages guaranteed by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. The House Price Index includes purchases and refinances, while the Purchase-Only Index excludes refinances Sources: Moody's Analytics; Federal Housing Finance Agency

<sup>\*</sup>seasonally adjusted at an annual rate

Significant Utah Rankings							
<u>Demographic</u>	State Rank	<u>Value</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Economic</u>	State Rank	<u>Value</u>	<u>Period</u>
Population Growth Rate <sub>1</sub>	3rd	2.1%	2010	Employment Change 1,2	7th	1.7%	June 2011
Total Fertility Rate	1st	2.63	2006	Unemployment Rate 1,2	15th	7.4%	June 2011
Life Expectancy	3rd	78.6 years	2000	Median Household Income	14th	\$56,340	2007-2009
Median Age	1st	28.8 years	2009	Average Wage	34th	\$39,282	2009
Household Size	1st	3.17persons	2009	Per Capita Personal Income	49th	\$32,595	2010
Social Indicators				Total Personal Income (% Change)	20th	5.1%	Q1 10-Q1 11
Poverty Rate	7th	9.7%	2009				

Notes: 1. Rankings are based on the most recent data available for all states and may differ from other data.

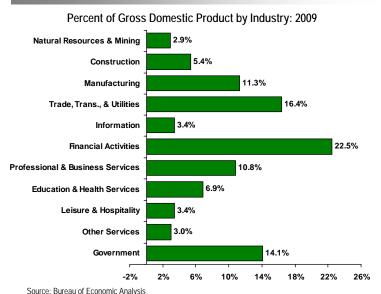
## Industry Focus

2009

2009

90.4%

28.5%

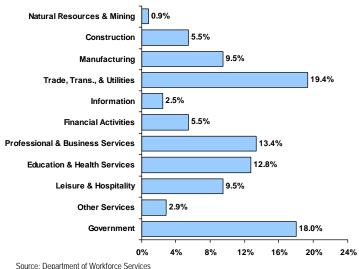


bachelor's degree 20th

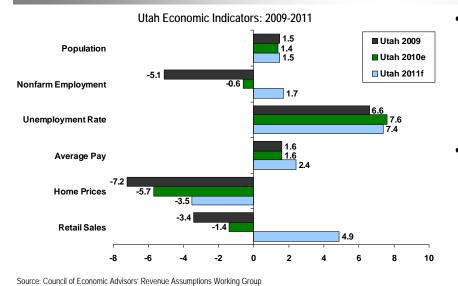
Educational Attainment high school degree 8th

of persons 25+

Employment by Industry as a Percent of Total Employment: June 2011



# **Economic Outlook**



nation during the recession, and is leading the U.S. as the recovery strengthens. Employment, which decreased during 2009 by 5.1%, only declined 0.6% in 2010, but began growing mid-year. The unemployment rate increased from 6.6% in 2009 to 7.6% in 2010. The continuing housing slump combined with business caution about building, resulted in a decline in construction employment of 8.9%, after a decline of 22.1% in 2009.

Overview of the Economy—Utah fared better than the

Outlook 2011—Economic growth in Utah is expected to accelerate during 2011. Employment is forecast to increase 1.7% for the year as a whole, with larger increases as the year progresses. Construction employment is forecast to increase, the first year of growth following three years of contraction. Housing permits are forecast to move up slightly from historic lows. As the overall unemployment rate declines to 7.4%, the improving labor market will support increased consumer spending and a broad based recovery.

# Demographics

• **Population**—Utah's 2010 total population count was 2,763,885. This represents a population increase of 530,716 people, or 23.8% from 2000, ranking Utah third among states in population growth. Utah grew more than twice as fast as the nation from 2000 to 2010. The total 2010 population count for the United States was 308,745,538. This represents a population increase of 27,323,632 people, or 9.7%

• 2011 Outlook—Utah will continue to experience population growth at a rate higher than most states in 2011 on account of strong natural increase in addition to in-migration. Natural increase (births less deaths) is anticipated to add 37,000 people to Utah's population. While net in-migration has slowed since the peak of the economic expansion, Utah's net migration is projected to remain positive at 10,000 people.

		United
	Utah	States
2000 Census	2,233,169	281,421,906
2010 Census	2,763,885	308,745,538
Percent Change	23.8%	9.7%
Absolute Change	530,716	27,323,632

from 2000.

Job Growth and Unemployment rates are seasonally adjusted and are based on national data from BLS, which can differ from state values.

<sup>3.</sup> Rank is most favorable to least favorable.